Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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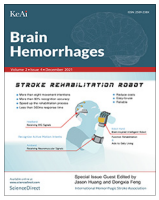

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SARS CoV2 vaccine and aphasia

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Dear Editor

We would like to share ideas on ". Aphasia seven days after second dose of an mRNA-based SARS-CoV-2 vaccine."[1] Finsterer and Korn concluded that "*Though the pathophysiology of ICB remains unexplained a causal relation between ICB and the …… monitored in patients undergoing SARS-CoV-2 vaccination.*"[1] A rheological change after COVID-19 vaccination is possible. There are many possible explanations. Of several possible mechanisms, an increased blood viscosity after vaccination might induced thromboheomostatic problem. In a recent report, an increasing blood viscosity, equal to 2.4 cp is observed in normal healthy population (baseline normal blood viscosity = 1.5 cp).[2] If an increasing blood viscosity reached hyperviscosity level, 5 cp, a thrombohemostatic complication might occur. In the present case, the patient has an underlying thrombohemostatic disorder, myocardial infarction. According to the previous report, a person with myocardial infarction has elevated blood viscosity accounted for 0.19 cp comparing to background value.[3] Hence, there is a decreased safety interval between background blood viscosity and hyperviscosity level in a COVID-19 recipient who has an underlying myocardial infarction. Therefore, there is a possible increased risk to develop any thrombohemostatic disorder. In the present report, it is interesting to evaluate the rheological change of the patient, which might be a pathogenesis of the aphasia disorder.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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